

THE CHANGE OF MEANING OF THE WORD 'PENGANTIN': "THE USE OF WORD 'PENGANTIN' IN SUICIDE BOMB CASE"

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses about the change of the word meaning of "pengantin" which is used in the case of suicide bomb. The purpose of this study is to know the original emergence of the word "pengantin" in the case of suicide bomb and the change of the word meaning of "pengantin" in the suicide bombing case. This study is a descriptive qualitative study and the data of this study was taken from news of cyber media related to cases of suicide bomb. The result of this research is the change of meaning in "pengantin" word. The change of meaning which happened is the extension of meaning. Where the early word has a specific meaning, now its meaning and the use of the word is extended. The extension of meaning happened due to that word is changed pejoratively which refers to the change of the meaning from the positive meaning to the negative one.

KEYWORDS: *Change of Meaning, Pejorative & Word of "Pengantin"*

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INTRODUCTION

The meaning of a word may change based on the contexts where it is used. The meaning of a new words becomes clear when it is used in a sentence. The development of meaning includes everything about meaning that develops, changes and shifts. Symptoms of meaning change are the result of the development of meaning from language users. Word meaning develops according to the development of the human mind. The change occurs because humans as language users want it. Speakers need words, human need sentences to communicate, and they need a new word. Therefore sometimes because there are no new words that have been found that support their thinking, the speakers changes the form of the existing word to express what they think. Changing meaning in a language can lead to the emergence of the use variations of different words with the rules that should be.

In recent years, News of criminal actions are often heard and read in society. In the discourse of the criminal act, a word that formerly has positive connoted meaning is then interpreted negatively when it is used in the criminal discourse. In the discourse, suicide bombers are referred to "pengantin". This is significantly different from the familiar meaning of "pengantin" generally. So in this discourse a change of the word meaning of "pengantin" takes place.

Based on this, then the formulation of the problem in this study is how the word "pengantin" raised as a concept in suicide bombers and change of meaning of what the word "pengantin" called as suicide bomber.

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

The Nature of Meaning

According to the theory that developed from the view of Ferdinand de Saussure (1993), meaning is the 'understanding' or 'concept' which is owned or contained in a linguistic sign. According to de Saussure, every linguistic sign consists of two elements, namely (1) interpreted (French: *signifie*, English: *signified*) and (2) which defines (French: *signifiant*, English: *signifier*). What is defined (*signifie*, *signified*) is actually nothing other than the concept or meaning of a sign-sound. Meanwhile the mean (*signifiant* or *signifier*) is the sounds that are formed from language phonemes[1]. In other words, every linguistic sign consists of elements of sound and meaning elements. Both of these elements are in-language elements (intralingual) that usually refer to or refer to something that is an external element-language (extralingual).

Type of Meaning

According to Chaer (1994), meaning can be differentiated based on several criteria and point of view. Based on its semantic type, it can be distinguished between lexical and grammatical meanings, based on whether or not a referent on a word or lexem can be distinguished by referential meaning and nonreferential meaning, based on the presence or absence of taste value in a word / lexem can be distinguished by denotative meaning and connotative meaning, based on the accuracy of its meaning is known the meaning of the word and meaning of the term or general meaning and special meaning. Then based on other criteria or other point of view can be mentioned the existence of associative, collocative, reflective, idiomatic and so on[2].

Change of Meaning

Meaning is the most ambiguous and most controversial term in the theory of language. The meaning of a word will not change then diachronically it is possible to change. So, a word that once meant 'A', in the present could mean 'B' and at some time may mean 'C' or 'D'.

Here are the causes for change of meaning according to Ullmann (1962):

Development in social science and technology

- Social and cultural development
- Differences in usage
- The existence of the association
- The exchange of sensory responses
- Differences in responses
- An abbreviation
- Grammatical process
- Development of terms[3]

It is also mentioned that one factor in change of meanings is due to the existence of the need. The meaning contained in a word or utterance often undergoes changes whether widespread, narrow or total change. One reason is because the human and society need to declare a symbol that no previous word or special speech refers to the symbol. A group of people who use their language often get vocabulary shortcomings, when they get ideas or something new. So to express it, they take words from outside the language (the word loan / uptake) or they use their own language by determining a new word.

Types of Meaning Change

Some types of change of meaning according to Bloomfield (1933)[4]:

Expanding

What it means to change the meaning of widespread is the phenomenon that occurs in a word or lexem that originally only has a 'meaning', but then because of various factors the word has other meanings. For example, the word "*saudara*" originally meant "*seperut*" or "*sekandung*" only. Then the meaning develops into "*siapa saja yang sepertalian darah*". As a result the child's uncle was called "*saudara*". Furthermore, then anyone who still has similarity of origin is also called *saudara*.

Narrows

What is meant by narrowing changes is a phenomenon that occurs in a word that originally has a fairly broad meaning, then changed to be limited to a meaning only. The example of the word "*ahli*" originally meant "orang yang termasuk dalam satu golongan atau keluarga" as in *ahli* phrase meaning 'One who belongs in one family life', as well as *ahli kubur* meaning 'those who are already at the grave'. Now the word expert has narrowed its meaning because it only means people who are clever in one branch of science such as historians, archaeologists, powders etc.

Total Amendment

What is meant by total change is change of meaning of a word and its original meaning. Indeed there is the possibility of the meaning that is owned now still has relation with the meaning of origin, but this relation is very far away. For example, the word lecture originally meant '*cerewet*' or '*banyak bicara*' but now means '*pidato or uraian*' of a thing delivered in front of the crowd.

Submergence

Symptoms of the appearance of words or forms that are considered to have a more subtle meaning, or more polite then it will be replaced. For example the word '*penjara*' or '*buñis*' replaced with a finer phrase being introduced into *lembaga pemasyarakatan*.

Curious

Namely an attempt to replace a word whose meaning is subtle or ordinary meaning with words whose meaning is rough. For example the phrase "masuk kotak" is used to replace the word "kalah".

Exchange changes

Words that experience the exchange meaning in terms of the sensory response to that meaning, as the word normally received by the ear is acceptable to the eye and so on. For example a beautiful word can only be felt by the sense of vision which means good, now can also be accepted by the sense of hearing which means melodious.

Association

Association is a change in the meaning of words that occur because of the properties of properties. Associations are caused by differences in the use of words in a society. For example the word "kursi", the meaning of a chair which means seats experiencing an association that means *kedudukan*, *jabatan* or *pangkat*.

METHODOLOGY

This research used descriptive qualitative method. This research method is used to reveal the events or facts, circumstances, phenomena, variables and circumstances that occur when research takes place by presenting what really happened. This study interprets and describes the data concerned with the current situation, attitudes and views that occur within a society, the contradiction between two or more circumstances, the relationship between variables that arise, differences between existing facts and their effects on a condition, etc.

This study examines and analyzes data on the word meaning that have changed by using descriptive qualitative method. The data are obtained from news articles from cyber media which use of the word "pengantin" on suicide bombers. The articles gathered were published from 2009 and 2016. The news used is the news on contemporary criminal issues of suicide bombs in which the persons are called "pengantin". Researcher use the theory of change categories of meaning by Bloomfield. By using this theory the researcher can reveal change of meaning that happened to "pengantin" word.

DISCUSSIONS

General meaning of the word "pengantin"

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), "pengantin" is a person who is holding a marriage; "mempelai". The meaning of the word "pengantin" by KBBI is:

- "Pengantin", the person who is marrying.
- A fragrant flowering plant, *Nyctanthes arbortrisis*. [5]

Referring to the definition of "pengantin" words according KBBI above, we will only focus on the first point, which is about people who are marrying or "mempelai".

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that the word *pengantin* has positive connotation which refers to a person who will or is going to marriage. In general, the meaning of the word "pengantin" in society refers to the nature of marriage if the marriage between the human couple. Furthermore the "pengantin" is closely related to things that are happy, romantic, and happened in life.

The Emergence of the Concept and Meaning of “Pengantin” in Case of Suicide Bombing

The use of the word “pengantin” in a criminal case like in the case of suicide bombings has a different meaning. “Pengantin” in the case is defined as a suicide bomber. Hence, it has a negative connotation meaning. David Brooks wrote about *The Culture of Martyrdom* (Atlantic Magazine 2002 edition) and tried to relate to the history of suicide bombers among Palestinian fighters who opposed the Israeli occupation[6]. Brooks quoted a report by Pakistani journalist Nasra Hassan who interviewed 250 people who are recruited and trained to be potential suicide bombers in Palestine during the period from 1996 to 1999. According to Brooks that suicide bombers were given the understanding that heaven is behind a bomb detonator and death is not painful at all, just like a pinch.

Based on news on online media INFONAWACITA.COM on December 12, 2016 that Akhmad Khusaeni once wrote a story in Antara News Agency on August 13, 2009, which explains the use of the term “pengantin” in suicide bombing cases. According Akhmad Khusaeni that suicide bombers through the process of indoctrinization and brainwashing which makes them loyal to the group. They are very often given lectures as well as rituals of worship. They are given an understanding of jihad (jihad misleading) which makes them more enthusiastic to destroy their enemies, more hateful to their enemies, and they assume that if they do then they will be classified as martyrs and will go to heaven[7].

The persons are totally indoctrinated for jihad. According to Achyar Hanif (INFONAWACITA.COM), an ustadz and alumnus from New York University, USA, who observed the suicide bomber's behavior, the youths recruited into “pengantin” generally do not know anything. The teenagers are fed, indoctrinated, provoked to hate under the pretext of religion that is actually misleading. The suicide bombers are also told that after they die, in Paradise there are 72 angels waiting. So that when the bomb explodes and the life of the person hovers, then there is a meeting of the soul of the person with the angel. So from here the suicide bomber was called a “pengantin”.

From online news HarianHaluan.com says that many of the suicide bombers' accounts have been reported by the media, informed that the term suicide bomber suits my beliefs (usually done by the persons who claim to be Muslim on the basis of the political ideology of establishing Islam country). Persons believe they will be martyred if they commit suicide bombings and go to paradise because they feel jihad. The mention of the prospective “pengantin” groom is also related to the rewards that the bomber believes, that they will find angels in heaven[8].

The word “pengantin” of suicide bombing has a different meaning than the “pengantin” in general. Based on these two meanings we can see that there is a change of meaning that occurs in the word “pengantin”. Which originally meant a person who was married in general, but now there is a mean as a suicide bomber.

From the explanation, then the process of meaning change that occurs here referred to as an extension of meaning, namely the existence of a new meaning of the word “pengantin”. The use of the word “pengantin” to the public in general is only used for people who are married. However, in some or certain groups this word has been extended its meaning. This word is associated with suicide bombing as a suicide bomber.

In the expansion of meaning, a word that initially has only a specific meaning, now its meaning and its use become widespread. Change of meaning is a change of reference from the same sound symbol (Parera, 2004)[9]. This means that in changing the meaning there is a different referral turn with the initial reference. References that ever exist are replaced with new referrals.

In KBBI, “Pengantin” means the person who is marrying; “mempelai”. “Pengantin” means (1) to be a “pengantin” (married); (2) celebrating a wedding party. Referring to this understanding, the “pengantin” means having to have a sense. While the suicide bomber suicide does not have a spouse to marry. “Pengantin” generally has a party to celebrate her happiness and invite many people in the party. While a “pengantin” bomber, the party is terrorizing unlovely and making people come to protect themselves.

In the word “pengantin” both from KBBI and suicide bombing, both words are still pointing at the person, but the intended person has a very different purpose. For the word “pengantin” in general, the person is still alive and is carrying out a marriage that is real in life. While in the word “pengantin” in the case of suicide bombing, the intended person is the person who died when the bomb exploded and there was a spirits marriage with an angel who picked her up, and this happened in the spirit realm.

In general, the only “pengantin” who has no real partner is a suicide bomber. The suicide bomber is also the only “pengantin” away from the romantic word. This one “pengantin” is different from most “pengantin”. When “pengantin” generally ends at the wedding, the suicide bomber leads to death.

From the explanation related to the emergence of the use of the word “pengantin” in suicide bombing case, it can be concluded that the word of “pengantin” is used because the bombers believe that when bomb explode and will happened the process of marriage in case of suicide bomb and soul of person met with angel. Although the same means the person who make a marriage, but there is a very far difference between the person in the “pengantin” in general are people who are still alive while the person on suicide bombing is a person who has died. As well as the difference in terms of the scene, where the “pengantin” is generally happening in the real world while the “pengantin” on suicide bombing occurs when the offender detonates the bomb and dies and his soul is in the spirit realm. From the above description it is clear that the word “pengantin” on suicide bombing case is clearly very different from the word “pengantin” in general.

From the explanation and categorization above it can be concluded that there has been a change of meaning that is more widespread than the word “pengantin”. And “pengantin” is experiencing a change of meaning that is negative. From the initial word of the lighter that has a positive meaning, because its use is associated with the issue of terrorism, then the word refers to a negative direction. This change of meaning leads to the meaning of pejorative. Because of the meaning of pejorative “pengantin” in the case of suicide bombing of the word “pengantin” in general, so that there was a change of meaning that extends to the word “pengantin”. Change of meaning extends to a word or lexem that initially has only a 'meaning' but because the various factors have other meanings. The meaning of widened (widened meaning or extended meaning) is the meaning contained in a broader word that is predicted. Words with a broad concept of meaning can arise from a narrow meaning. Words that have broad meaning are used to express a general idea or idea, whereas narrow meaning is a meaningful word or meaningful words with a broad boundary element. Narrow words are used to express the intricacies or details of general ideas.

CONCLUSIONS

The word “pengantin” undergoes a change of meaning in the category of expansion of meaning. The extension of its meaning tends to indicate a pejorative of its original meaning that is the meaning of the word now decreases the sense value of the word rather than the meaning of the word at the beginning of its use. The change in meaning that results in new meaning is less valuable than the old meaning. The word “pengantin” initially connotes positively, that is for someone

who is marrying, but by a group of people, the word pengantin is now negative, experiencing an extension of meaning but in a negative direction. Where the word “pengantin” is used as a designation for suicide bombers.

The use of the word “pengantin” in the case of suicide bombing is not commonly known by the public in general. However, if the concept of a change in the meaning of the word “pengantin”, which is closely related to the issue of religion and terrorism, is constantly being used and continues to be published in cyberspace or other media, it will cause the word “pengantin” to be the everyday word in a society which has negative connotations.

Changes in meaning may occur due to the change of words from other languages, including here from local language to Indonesian language. Changes of meaning may also occur due to lexeme changes, due to the responses of language users, and no less important, that is the change in meaning due to the language user association of something. Change of meaning is one of the results and evidence that language always evolves with the trend in society. Along with the growth and development of language, the meaning of a word can be changed, meaning in the context of a particular sentence, a word has a meaning that is different from the original meaning.

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